

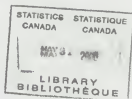


Catalogue No. 92F0025XDE

Skeletal Street Network Files

1996 Census

Reference Guide



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2. The second part of the document is a list of the topics that were discussed at the meeting. The topics are listed in alphabetical order.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the actions that were taken at the meeting. The actions are listed in alphabetical order.

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Skeletal Street Network Files

1996 Census

Reference Guide

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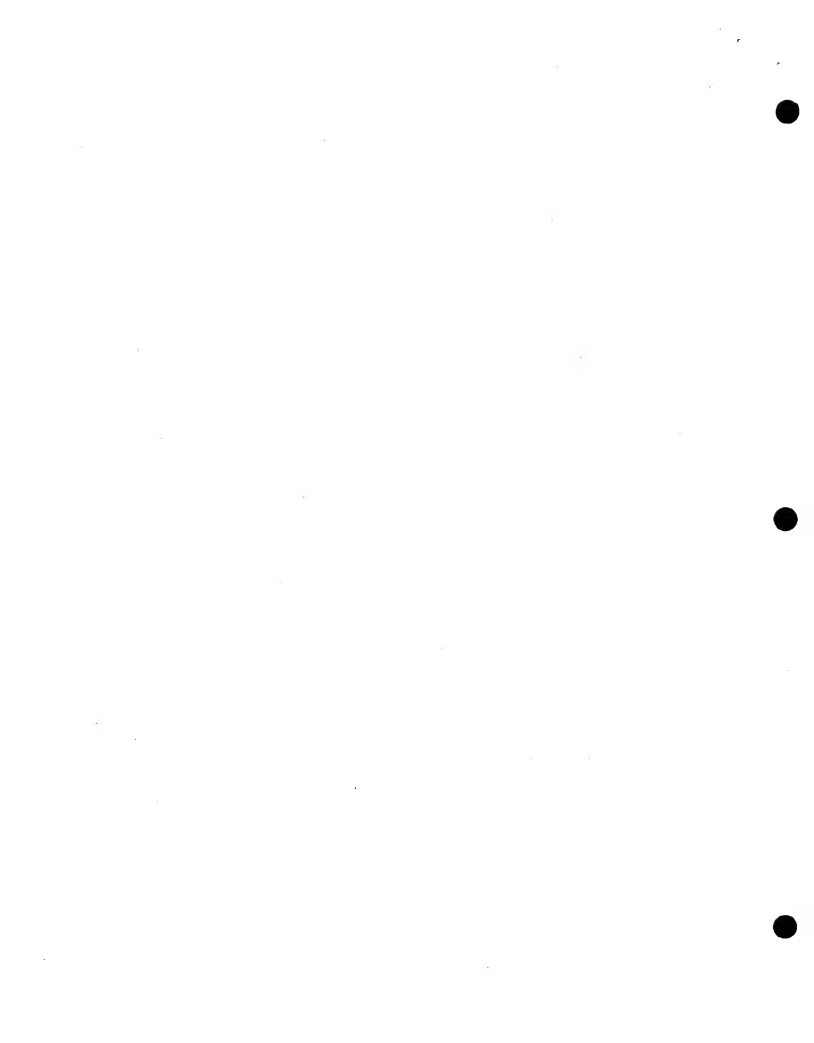
December 1997

Reference Guide for Catalogue 92F0025XDE

Ottawa

Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing co-operation involving Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued co-operation and goodwill.



What's New in the 1996 Skeletal Street Network Files

- *some shorelines and lakes have been added*
- *some extra major streets have been added*
- *available in English or French*

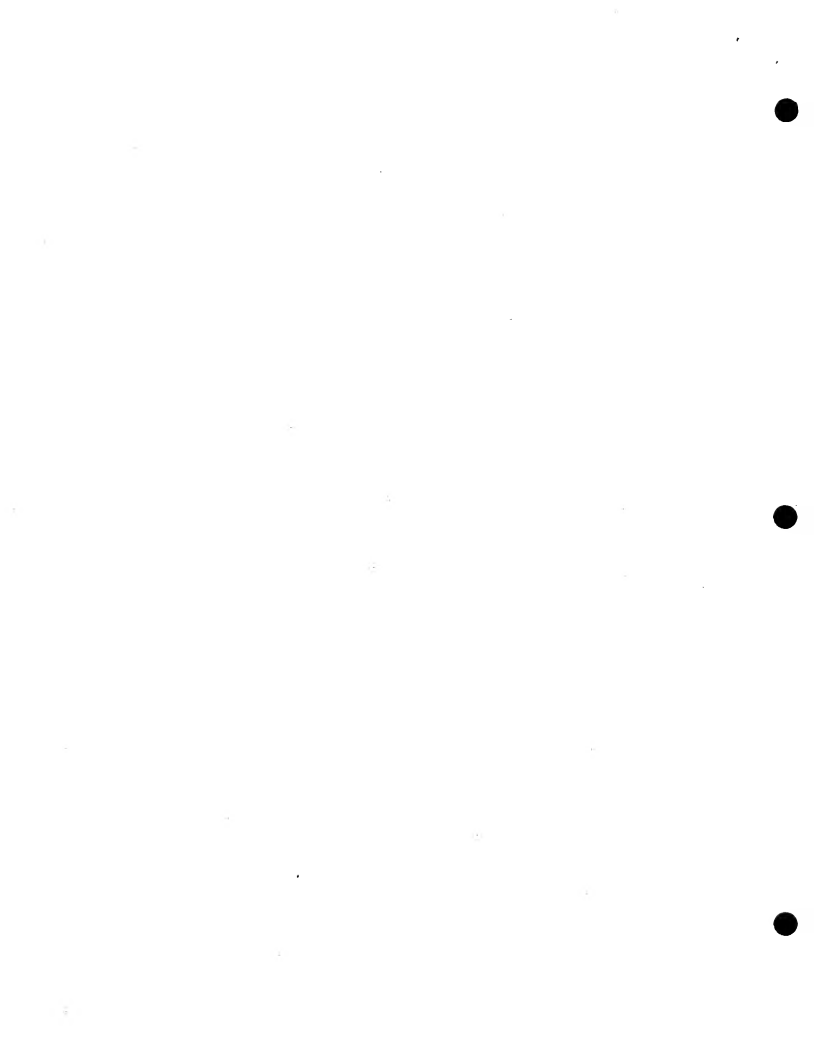


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1. *About this Guide*

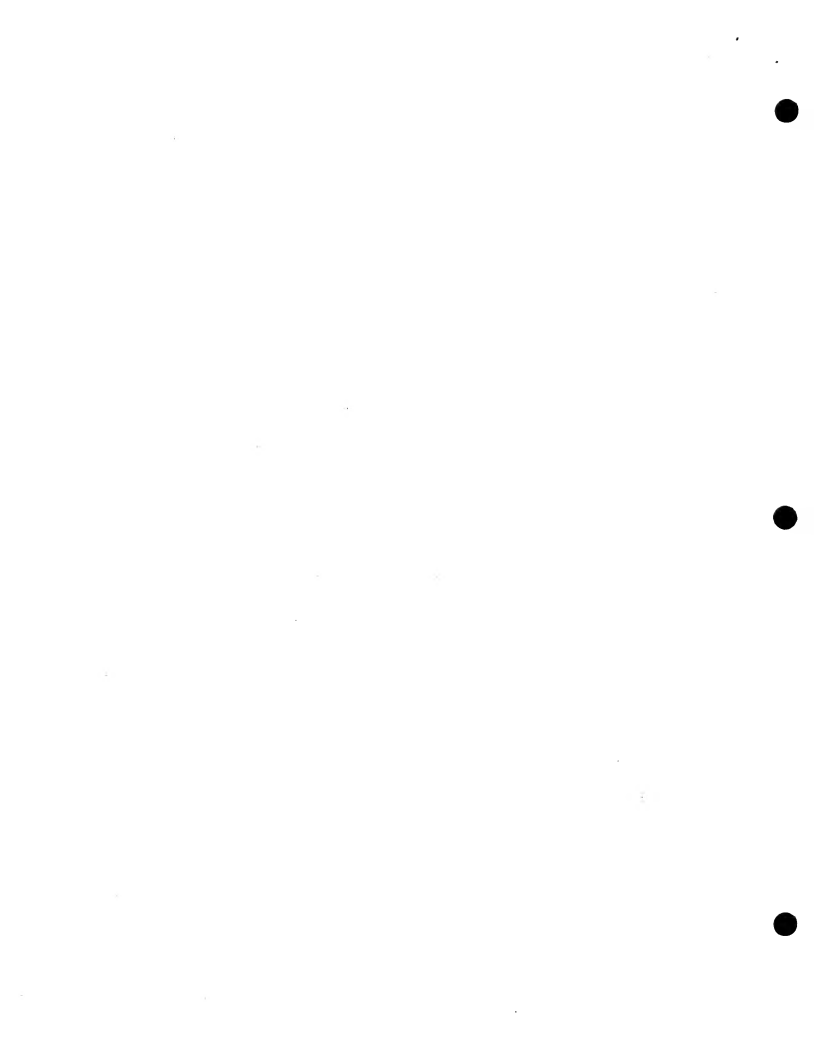
This reference guide briefly discusses the 1996 Skeletal Street Network Files (SSNFs) including the general methodology used to create the product. Information on data quality are contained in Section 4.

Technical specifications in Section 5 include system requirements, installation guidelines, record layout, file naming conventions for the ARC/INFO® and the MapInfo® for Windows® versions, feature classification and street type lists, and file sizes (in bytes).

Geographic terms and concepts highlighted in **bold** in the text are described in the glossary. More details can be found in the *1996 Census Dictionary*, Catalogue No. 92-351-XPE. Supplementary information is provided in the appendices and a list of related products and services is also included.

This reference guide does not provide details on specific software packages available for use with the 1996 Street Network File. Users are advised to contact the appropriate software vendor for information. A current list of software vendors able to supply 1996 Street Network File products in their own format is maintained by Statistics Canada. Please contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre for further information.

This reference guide is based on the best information available at the time of its release. It in no way constitutes a warranty of the data in the event that users may observe characteristics that deviate from those stated in this document. All efforts have been made to ensure a thorough verification of this product, however, there is no guaranty that the data are 100% accurate. For further information see Section 4, Data Quality.



2. Overview

2.1. Description

The Skeletal Street Network Files (SSNFs) exist for areas covered by Street Network Files (SNFs) in all 25 **census metropolitan areas** (CMAs) and the 15 **census agglomerations** (CAs) which are included in the **census tract** program. Skeletal Street Network Files (SSNFs) are "thinned-out" sub-sets of the 1996 Street Network Files (SNF) containing major roads and railways (with street names but no address ranges). Generally, roads, streets and railroads forming census tract boundaries were used to create the SSNF. These tend to be major features in urban centres and this systematic rule facilitated the automation of the thinning process. Where a street is identified as a CT boundary, effort was made to include its non-boundary extension for continuity. Some bodies of water were included. Not all features forming CT boundaries were captured in the SSNFs.

More details on the base files used to create the SSNFs can be obtained from the 1996 Street Network File Reference Guide.

2.2. Purpose of the Product

The SSNFs have been produced solely to provide some cartographic reference features when producing thematic maps with the CT Digital Cartographic Files (DCF). The SSNFs are provided for users who do not require the detail of the Street Network Files from which they were derived.

Table 1. Product Availability: The 1996 Skeletal Street Network File

| CMA/CA | CMA/CA |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Abbotsford, B.C. (CA) | Peterborough, Ont. (CA) |
| Belleville, Ont. (CA) | Prince George, B.C. (CA) |
| Brantford, Ont. (CA) | Québec, Que. (CMA) |
| Calgary, Alta. (CMA) | Red Deer, Alta. (CA) |
| Chicoutimi - Jonquière, Que. (CMA) | Regina, Sask. (CMA) |
| Edmonton, Alta. (CMA) | St. Catharines - Niagara, Ont. (CMA) |
| Guelph, Ont. (CA) | St. John's, Nfld. (CMA) |
| Halifax, NS (CMA) | Saint John, N.B. (CMA) |
| Hamilton, Ont. (CMA) | Sarnia, Ont. (CA) |
| Kamloops, B.C. (CA) | Saskatoon, Sask. (CMA) |
| Kelowna, B.C. (CA) | Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. (CA) |
| Kingston, Ont. (CA) | Sherbrooke, Que. (CMA) |
| Kitchener, Ont. (CMA) | Sudbury, Ont. (CMA) |
| Lethbridge, Alta. (CA) | Thunder Bay, Ont. (CMA) |
| London, Ont. (CMA) | Toronto, Ont. (CMA) |
| Moncton, N.B. (CA) | Trois-Rivières, Que. (CMA) |
| Montréal, Que. (CMA) | Vancouver, B.C. (CMA) |
| North Bay, Ont. (CA) | Victoria, B.C. (CMA) |
| Oshawa, Ont. (CMA) | Windsor, Ont. (CMA) |
| Ottawa - Hull, Ont.-Que. (CMA) | Winnipeg, Man. (CMA) |

3. About this Product

3.1. Content

The attribute information associated with the streets include the street name, the type, and its direction where the direction is used within the street name identification (such as First Ave East). SSNFs are provided as a standard product in either MapInfo® and ARC/INFO® formats in NAD 27 Latitude/Longitude coordinates. They are line files with no polygon topology.

3.2. Reference Date

The **geographic reference date** is a date determined by Statistics Canada for the purpose of finalizing the geographic framework for which census data will be collected, tabulated and reported. For the 1996 Census, the geographic reference date is *January 1, 1996*. The reference date for the 1996 Skeletal Street Network File is Census Day - May 14, 1996.

3.3. Comparisons to the 1991 Skeletal Street Network File

The 1996 Street Network Files are similar to the 1991 product, with the addition of some up-to-date features and attribute information. Street attribute information reference dates are the same for all Skeletal Street Network Files and reflect the information collected on Census Day - May 14, 1996.

The 1996 Street Network File products are available in both official languages.

3.4. Limitations

The SSNFs have been produced solely to provide some cartographic reference features when producing thematic maps with the CT Digital Cartographic Files (DCFs).

3.5. Recommended Applications

The 1996 Skeletal Street Network Files contain a sub-set of streets and railways from the 1996 Street Network File. The SSNFs have been produced solely to provide some cartographic reference features when producing thematic maps with the CT Digital Cartographic Files (DCFs).

4. Data Quality

The purpose of this data quality statement is to provide detailed information so that users may evaluate the suitability of the data for their use. Five fundamental components of a data quality statement are: lineage, positional accuracy, attribute accuracy, logical consistency and completeness. (See Statistics Canada, 1992.)

4.1. Lineage

Lineage includes descriptions of the source material from which the data were derived and the methods of derivation, including the dates of the source material and all transformations involved in producing the final digital files or map products.

4.1.1. Source Materials

The Skeletal Street Network Files were derived from the 1996 Street Network Files and the 1996 CT Digital Boundary Files. For a complete description of the SNF, refer to *the 1996 Street Network File - Reference Guide, and the 1996 Digital Boundary Files and Digital Cartographic Files - Reference Guide for the Digital Boundary File description.*

4.1.2. Method of Derivation

The process of "thinning out" SNFs to create the SSNFs began by identifying those streets which were also CT boundaries by the following automated process: using MapInfo®, buffered CT Digital Boundary Files were overlaid on the 1996 SNFs in order to select those features which formed a CT boundary. This produced a "skeletal" version of the SNF, which was then supplemented by adding major streets, water features and railroads. Along the SNF limits, physical features were included to help define the limit, but in some cases these features may appear as unattached segments.

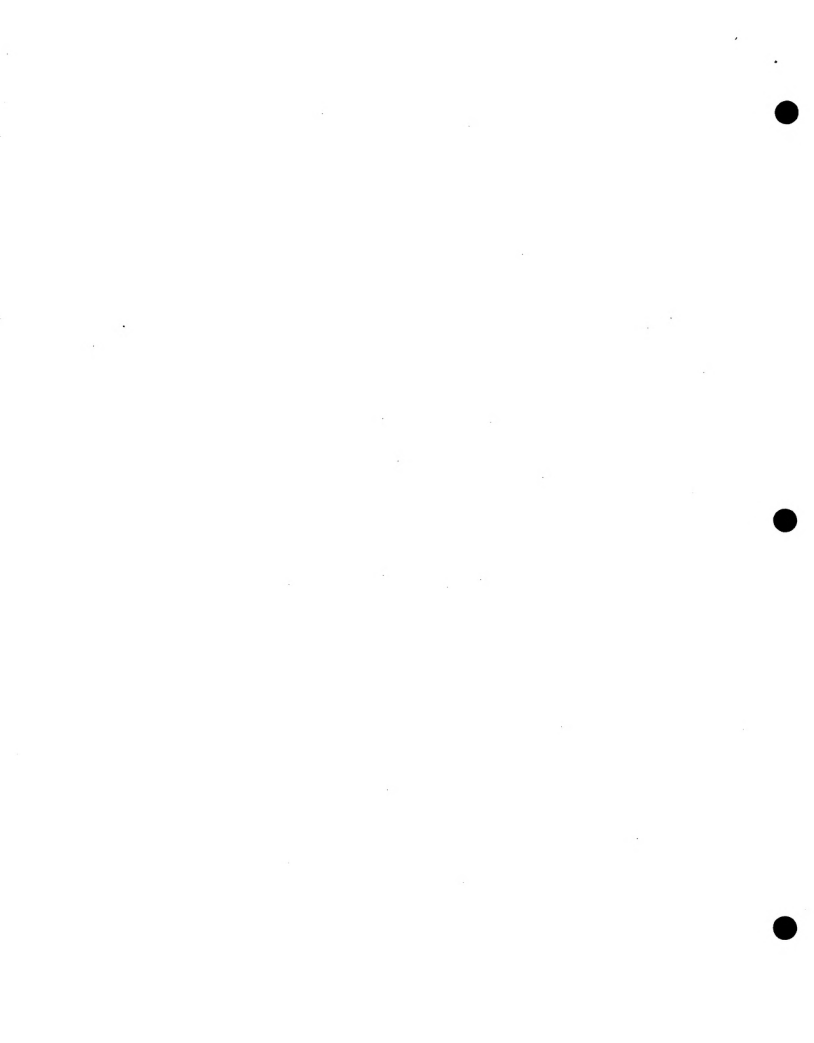
Conversion to ARC/INFO®:

The MapInfo® module ARCLINK was used to convert the resulting MapInfo® line files into ARC/INFO® format.

4.2. Positional Accuracy

Positional accuracy is the difference between the "true" position of a feature in the real world and the "estimated" position stored in the digital file or other product.

Positional accuracy depends on the quality of the source material used and the processes used to create the files (ie. manual drafting, digitizing etc.). No numerical measurements of positional accuracy have been made. SSNFs are designed to provide reference to the locations of the CT cartographic boundaries, and the line features in the SSNFs match the boundaries.



4.3. Attribute Accuracy

Attribute accuracy refers to the accuracy of the non-positional information attached to each feature such as feature name.

The attribute information contained in the SSNF includes NAME, TYPE and DIRECTION. The attribute accuracy of the data in the 1996 SSNF is wholly dependent on the 1996 SNF.

A few line segments in any SSNF may not have a name identified for them. These blank records have no impact on the use for which the SSNFs were intended.

4.4. Logical Consistency

Logical consistency is the degree to which features are accurately represented in the data structure and fulfill all the internal requirements of the data structure. In other words, how well elements of the data structure follow the rules imposed on them.

Some small unattached line segments may exist in the SSNFs as a result of the selection process from the SNF source files. These should have no impact on their use as a referential underlay for the CT DCFs for which the files were intended.

4.5. Completeness

Completeness expresses the degree to which the geographic entities (features) are captured according to the data capture specifications. It also contains information about selection criteria, definitions used and other relevant mapping rules.

No verification was done to ensure that all streets that formed CT boundaries were included in the SSNFs since 100% completeness was not a rigid requirement for the purpose of these files.

SSNFs do not exist for areas within the tracted CMA/CA not covered by Street Network Files.

5. Technical Specifications

The Skeletal Street Network File

All 1996 Skeletal Street Network Files are available in two formats: ARC/INFO® EXPORT format and MapInfo® for Windows®. English and French versions are available.

The coordinates are in NAD 27 latitude/longitude.

The file extension of the ARC/INFO® EXPORT files is E00. The files extensions for the MapInfo® files are TAB, DAT, ID, IND and MAP.

5.1. Installation guidelines

Both the ARC/INFO® and the MapInfo® are compressed into self-executable PKZIP® files (file extension EXE). Users can uncompress these files by executing them in DOS, or selecting them in Windows® and double clicking on the file icon, or execute them in the RUN dialog in Windows®.

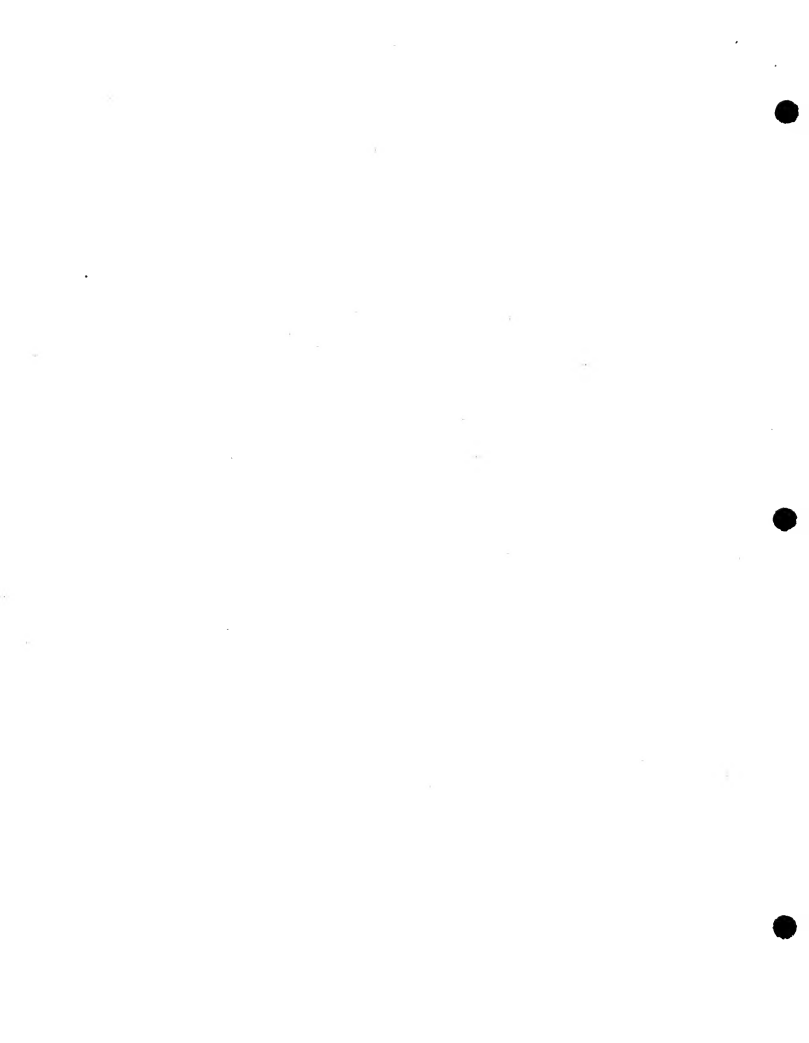
Uncompressed versions of the ARC/INFO® export files are available for those users who cannot use the self-executable compressed files.

5.2. Record layout

Skeletal street network line ARC/INFO® coverages and MapInfo® TAB, DAT, ID, IND and MAP files

File name: ARC/INFO® *coverage_name.AAT*
MapInfo® *coverage_name. TAB, DAT, ID, IND and MAP*

| COLS (ARC/INFO®) | Item Name (ARC/INFO®) | Field Name (MapInfo®) | Width | Output (ARC/INFO®) | Type | N. Dec. |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|------|---------|
| 1 | FNODE# | (not included in the MapInfo files) | 4 | 11 | B | |
| 5 | TNODE# | (not included in the MapInfo files) | 4 | 11 | B | |
| 9 | LPOLY# | (not included in the MapInfo files) | 4 | 11 | B | |
| 13 | RPOLY# | (not included in the MapInfo files) | 4 | 11 | B | |
| 17 | LENGTH | (not included in the MapInfo files) | 4 | 12 | F | 3 |
| 21 | COVER# | (not included in the MapInfo files) | 4 | 11 | B | |
| 25 | COVER-ID | (not included in the MapInfo files) | 4 | 11 | B | |
| 29 | NAME | name | 20 | 20 | C | |
| 49 | TYPE | type | 2 | 2 | C | |
| 51 | DIRECTION | direction | 2 | 2 | C | |



Short Item Description

| ARC/INFO® Field Name | MapInfo® Field Name | Brief Description |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--|
| FNODE# | | maintained by ARC/INFO® (not included in the MapInfo files) |
| TNODE# | | maintained by ARC/INFO® (not included in the MapInfo files) |
| LPOLY# | | Identifier for polygon on left side of the arc (not included in the MapInfo files) |
| RPOLY# | | Identifier for polygon on right side of the arc (not included in the MapInfo files) |
| LENGTH | | maintained by ARC/INFO® |
| COVER# | | maintained by ARC/INFO® |
| COVER-ID | | maintained by ARC/INFO® |
| NAME | name | A twenty character field containing the given name of the feature |
| TYPE | type | A two character code used for street identification when the feature is a single or multiple lane addressable street |
| DIRECTION | direction | A two character code identifying the direction of the arc when the feature is a single or multiple lane addressable street |

Data Clarification for some of the fields in the 1996 SSNFs (AAT file for ARC/INFO® and the**Name (Street Name) Field:**

| Feature Name | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Name information | Specifications |
| Format: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alphanumeric characters allowed: The letters A to Z, Numerals 0 to 9, Can contain single quotation marks, periods, commas, hyphens and blanks, The 1st character is alphanumeric. |
| Length: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 characters, Names were truncated and/or abbreviated. |
| Prefixes: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "DES, DE, LE, LA, LES, L', D', DE L', DU, DE LA, and THE" are coded after the name, separated by 1 space, "SAINT" and "SAINTE" are as coded as "ST" and "STE" respectively. |
| Suffixes: | Numeric streets are often coded without "TH" and "ND" suffixes. |
| Qualifiers: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If space permit qualifiers were coded in the name field, e.g. "DOW'S LAKE", "ACRES SIDEROAD". In Quebec qualifiers can precede the name, e.g. "LAC LEMAY". Direction qualifiers are contained in the direction-field. Exception: "MONTEE" and "COTE may appear in the name-field or the type-field. |
| Non-street features: | Are named according to the qualifier, if unnamed, e.g. "LAKE" |
| Private roads: | Are coded as "PRIV." |
| Proposed roads: | Coded as "PROP." outside of Quebec and "PROJ." within Quebec. |
| Railway yards: | Coded as "(name of railway) YARD", e.g. "CNR YARD". |
| Ramps: | The name attribute for arc-class 'FRA' are 'RAMP'. |
| Bridges or Tunnels: | When the CLASS field begins with "B", the official name, e.g. 'PEACE BRIDGE' is included in the NAME field. If the feature name is unknown 'BRIDGE', 'TUNNEL' or 'PONT' is used. |
| County roads and Regional roads: | Contain numeric value associated with the road name. "ROAD/RANG" is usually coded in the name-field, not the type-field. |

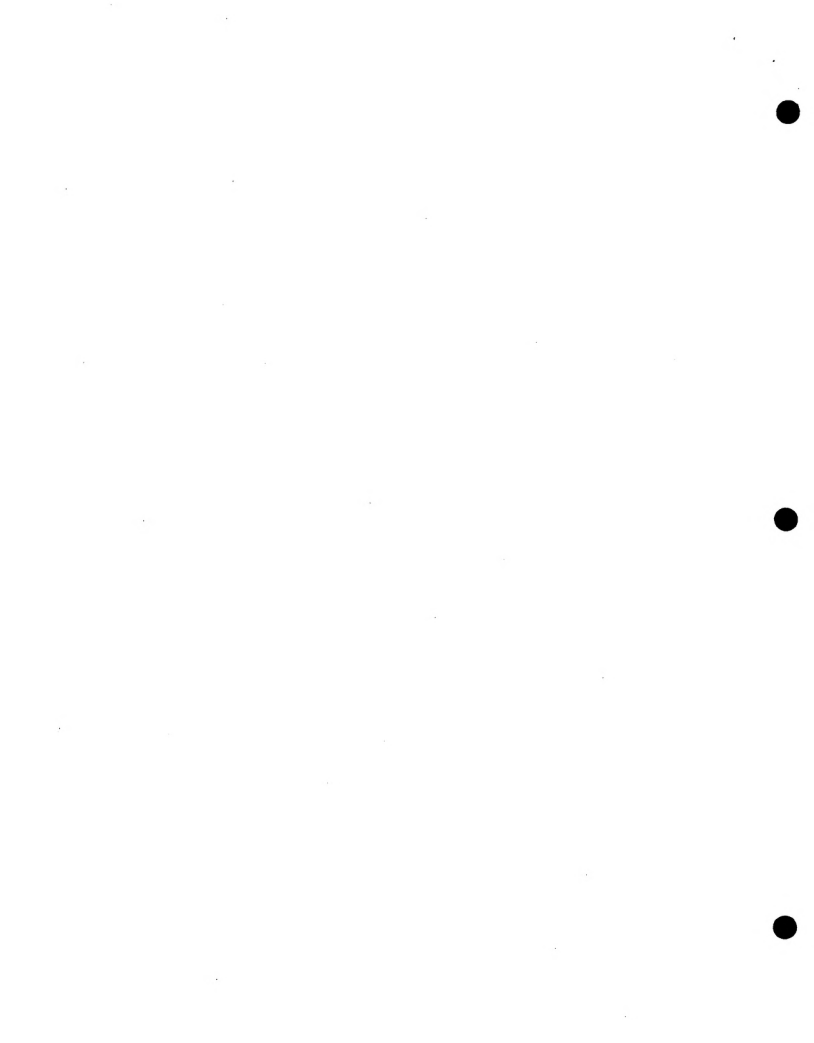
Type Field:

| Code | Description | Code | Description | Code | Description |
|------|--------------------|------|-------------|------|------------------|
| | blank | | No type | | |
| AB | Abbey | GA | Grounds | PR | Park |
| AL | Alley/Allée | GD | Glade | PT | Point |
| AU | Autoroute | GL | Glen | PU | Plateau |
| AV | Avenue | GN | Green | PV | Private |
| BA | Bay | GR | Gate | PW | Pathway |
| BE | Bend | GT | Grove | PY | Parkway |
| BH | Beach | HI | Hill | QU | Quay |
| BP | By-Pass | HL | Hollow | RD | Road |
| BV | Boulevard | HR | Heights | RE | Ridge |
| CA | Carré | HW | Highway | RG | Rang |
| CC | Circuit | HY | Impasse | RI | Rise |
| CH | Chemin | IM | Island | RL | Ruelle |
| CL | Circle/Cercle | IS | Jardin | RN | Run |
| CO | Côte | JS | Key | RO | Route |
| CR | Crescent/Croissant | KE | Landing | RU | Rue |
| CS | Close | LA | Line | RW | Row |
| CT | Court | LI | Link | SE | Sentier |
| CU | Cour | LK | Lane | SQ | Square |
| CV | Cove | LN | Loop | SR | Side Road |
| CX | Chase | LP | Lookout | ST | Street |
| CZ | Corners | LT | Manor | TL | Trail |
| DI | Diversion | MA | Mews | TR | Terrace/Terrasse |
| DL | Dell | mo | Montée | VL | Village |
| DO | Downs | MO | Mount | VW | View |
| DR | Drive | MU | Meadow | WD | Wynd |
| EN | End | MW | Parade | WK | Walk |
| ES | Estates | PA | Path | WO | Wood |
| EX | Gardens | PL | Place | WY | Way |
| | | PM | Promenade | | |

Direction (Street Direction):

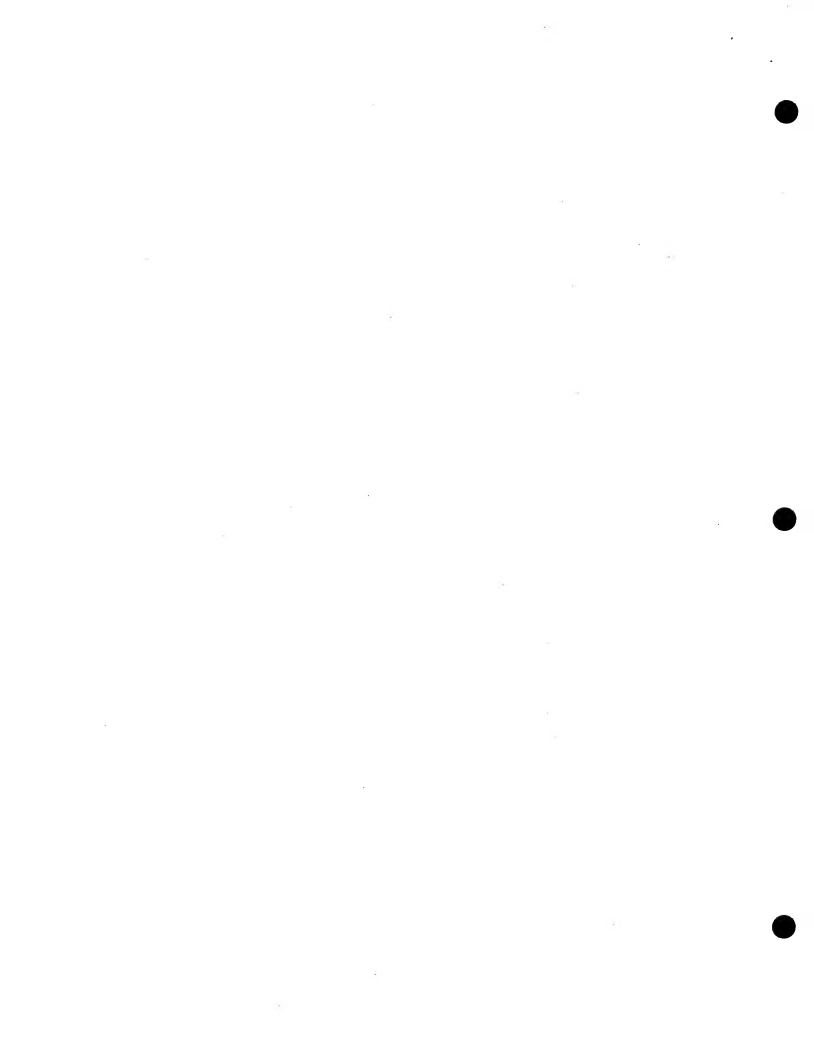
The street direction is not to be confused with the geographic direction of a feature. It is the direction qualifier used within the feature's identification, e.g. "Somerset Street West".

| Direction | Description |
|-----------|---------------------|
| N | NORTH/NORD |
| S | SOUTH/SUD |
| E | EAST/EST |
| W | WEST |
| O | OUEST |
| NE | NORTH-EAST/NORD-EST |
| NW | NORTH-WEST |
| NO | NORD-OUEST |
| SE | SOUTH-EAST/SUD-EST |
| SW | SOUTH-WEST |
| SO | SUD-OUEST |



5.3. File size (in bytes)

| SSNF product name | File Name | ARC/INFO | MapInfo |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| Abbotsford, B.C. (CA) | GABBSSNF | 618976 | 328161 |
| Belleville, Ont. (CA) | GBELSSNF | 148572 | 78458 |
| Brantford, Ont. (CA) | GBRASSNF | 424188 | 227083 |
| Calgary, Alta. (CMA) | GCALSSNF | 1249880 | 583427 |
| Chicoutimi - Jonquière, Que. | GCHISSNF | 533306 | 270693 |
| Edmonton, Alta. (CMA) | GEDMSSNF | 890068 | 493824 |
| Guelph, Ont. (CA) | GGUESSNF | 266930 | 147412 |
| Halifax, NS (CMA) | GHALSSNF | 488432 | 255265 |
| Hamilton, Ont. (CMA) | GHAMSSNF | 1228378 | 664788 |
| Kamloops, B.C. (CA) | GKAMSSNF | 320942 | 170250 |
| Kelowna, B.C. (CA) | GKELSSNF | 346124 | 184463 |
| Kingston, Ont. (CA) | GKINSSNF | 305482 | 166185 |
| Kitchener, Ont. (CMA) | GKITSSNF | 983282 | 543683 |
| Lethbridge, Alta. (CA) | GLETSSNF | 238424 | 127452 |
| London, Ont. (CMA) | GLONSSNF | 1082324 | 561186 |
| Moncton, N.B. (CA) | GMCTSSNF | 521072 | 279195 |
| Montréal, Que. (CMA) | GMONSSNF | 4336032 | 2376725 |
| North Bay, Ont. (CA) | GNORSSNF | 382952 | 194007 |
| Oshawa, Ont. (CMA) | GOSHSSNF | 701464 | 370249 |
| Ottawa - Hull, Ont.-Que. (CMA) | GOTTSSNF | 2753230 | 1322504 |
| Peterborough, Ont. (CA) | GPETSSNF | 197146 | 101270 |
| Prince George, B.C. (CA) | GPRISSNF | 340746 | 179209 |
| Québec, Que. (CMA) | GQUESSNF | 1446130 | 656074 |
| Red Deer, Alta. (CA) | GREDESSNF | 236030 | 99933 |
| Regina, Sask. (CMA) | GREGSSNF | 483292 | 219292 |
| Saint John, N.B. (CMA) | GSAJSSNF | 436570 | 219688 |
| Sarnia, Ont. (CA) | GSARSSNF | 368412 | 198051 |
| Saskatoon, Sask. (CMA) | GSASSNF | 441816 | 237636 |
| Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. (CA) | GSAUSSNF | 421780 | 210781 |
| Sherbrooke, Que. (CMA) | GSHSSNF | 235866 | 126042 |
| St. Catharines - Niagara, Ont. | GSTCSSNF | 1424370 | 768838 |
| St. John's, Nfld. (CMA) | GSTJSSNF | 516232 | 195348 |
| Sudbury, Ont. (CMA) | GSUDSSNF | 385044 | 182317 |
| Thunder Bay, Ont. (CMA) | GTHUSSNF | 353064 | 187189 |
| Toronto, Ont. (CMA) | GTORSSNF | 5188030 | 2800138 |
| Trois-Rivières, Que. (CMA) | GTROSSNF | 369346 | 208484 |
| Vancouver, B.C. (CMA) | GVANSSNF | 3912878 | 2009759 |
| Victoria, B.C. (CMA) | GVICSSNF | 1625902 | 808127 |
| Windsor, Ont. (CMA) | GWINDSSNF | 372418 | 196835 |
| Winnipeg, Man. (CMA) | GWINSSNF | 1539988 | 737707 |



6. Glossary

Brief definitions of geographic terms and census concepts are presented here in summary form only. Users should refer to the 1996 Census Dictionary (Catalogue number 92-351-XPE) for the full definitions and additional remarks related to these concepts and definitions.

Block-face

A block-face is one side of a city street between two consecutive street intersections.

Block-faces are also formed when streets intersect other visible physical features (such as railroads, power transmission lines and rivers) and when streets intersect with ***enumeration area*** boundaries.

Census Consolidated Subdivision (CCS)

A census consolidated subdivision (CCS) is a grouping of ***census subdivisions***. Generally these are the smaller, more urban census subdivisions (towns, villages, etc.) are combined with the surrounding, larger, more rural census subdivision, in order to create a geographic level between the ***census subdivision*** and the ***census division***.

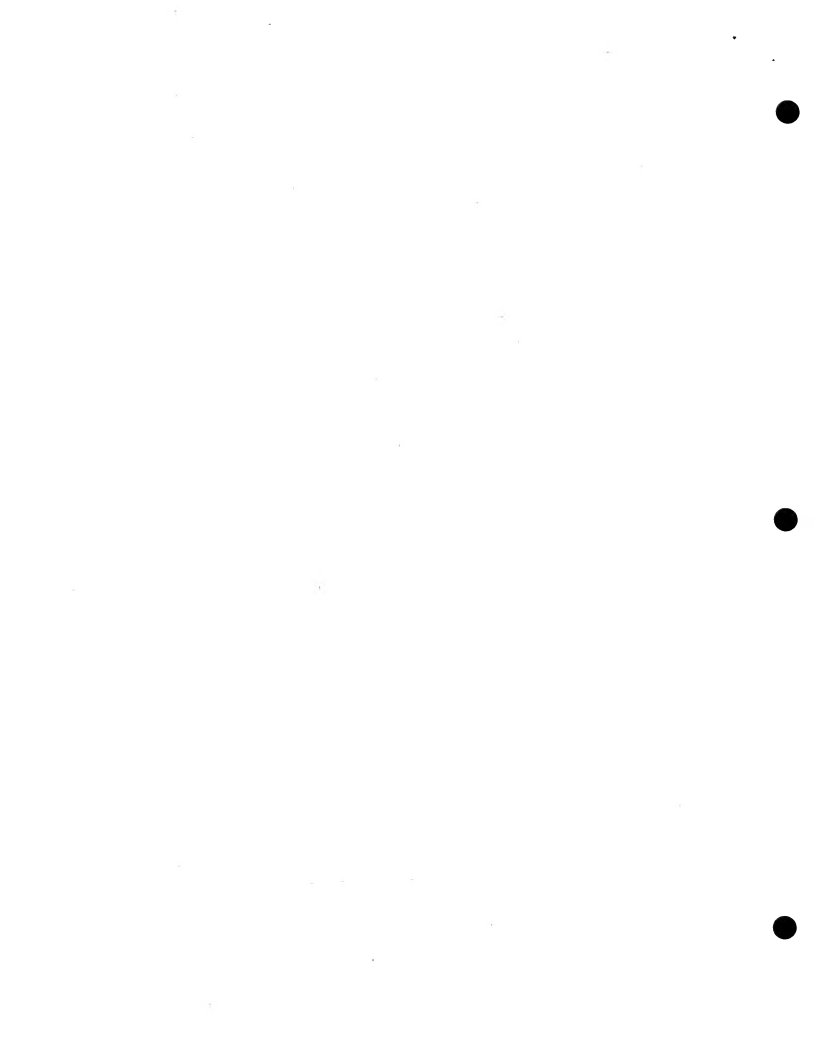
Census Division (CD)

Census division (CD) is the general term applied to areas established by provincial law which are intermediate geographic areas between the municipality (***census subdivision***) and the ***province*** level. Census divisions represent counties, regional districts, regional municipalities and other types of provincially legislated areas.

In Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, provincial law does not provide for these administrative geographic areas. Therefore, census divisions have been created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with these provinces for the dissemination of statistical data. In the Yukon Territory, the census division is equivalent to the entire territory.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), Census Agglomeration (CA), Consolidated Census Metropolitan Area, Consolidated Census Agglomeration, Primary Census Metropolitan Area (PCMA), Primary Census Agglomeration (PCA)

The census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations, consolidated census metropolitan areas, consolidated census agglomerations, primary census metropolitan areas and primary census agglomerations are delineated using the same conceptual base. The overall concept for delineating these geographic areas is one of a large ***urban area*** together with adjacent urban and ***rural areas*** that have a high degree of social and economic integration with this urban area. ***Metropolitan area*** is a general term for all these areas. ***Non-metropolitan area*** is a term for all areas outside of the metropolitan area.



Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)

A census metropolitan area (CMA) is a very large **urban area** (known as the **urban core**) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as **urban** and **rural fringes**) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. A CMA has an urban core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census. Once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained as a CMA even if the population of its urban core declines below 100,000. All CMAs are subdivided into **census tracts**. A CMA may be consolidated with adjacent **census agglomerations** (CAs) if they are socially and economically integrated. This new grouping is known as a **consolidated CMA** and the component CMA and CA(s) are known as the **primary census metropolitan area (PCMA)** and **primary census agglomeration(s) [PCA(s)]**. A CMA may not be consolidated with another CMA.

Census Agglomeration (CA)

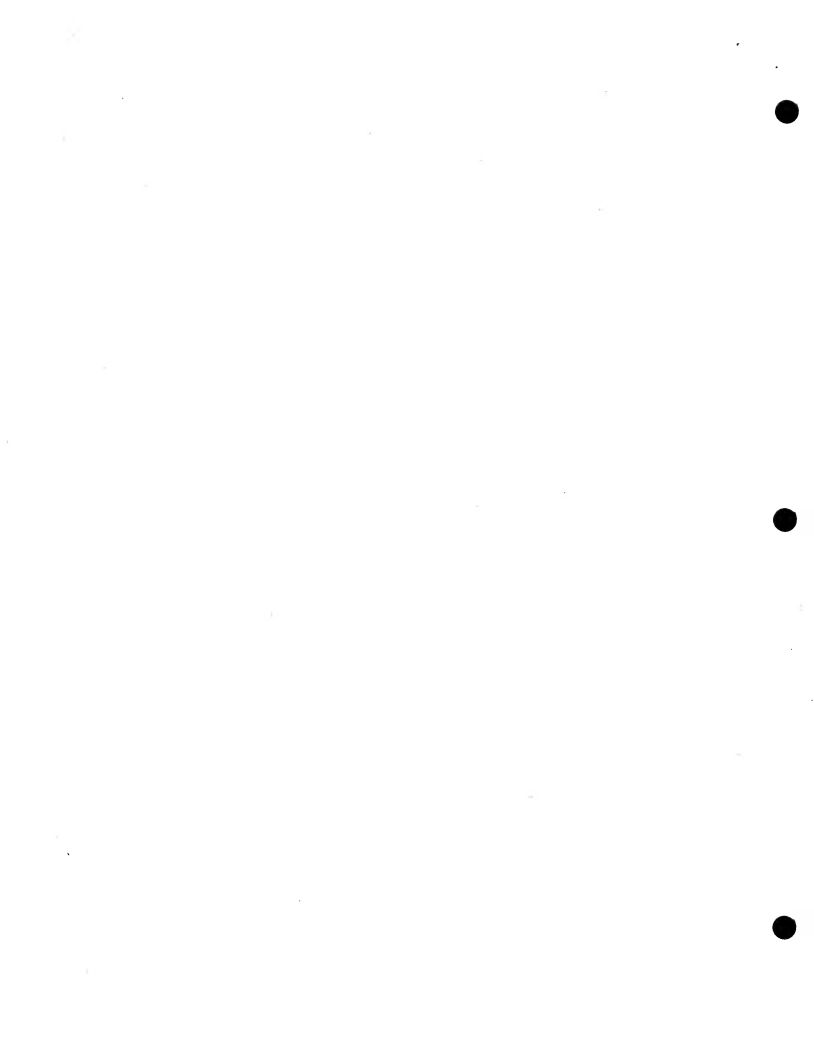
A census agglomeration (CA) is a large **urban area** (known as the **urban core**) together with adjacent urban and rural areas (known as **urban** and **rural fringes**) that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. A CA has an urban core population of at least 10,000, based on the previous census. However, if the population of the urban core of a CA declines below 10,000, the CA is retired. Once a CA attains an urban core population of at least 100,000, based on the previous census, it is eligible to become a CMA. CAs that have urban cores of at least 50,000, based on the previous census, are subdivided into **census tracts**. Census tracts are maintained for CAs even if the population of the urban cores subsequently fall below 50,000. A CA may be consolidated with adjacent CAs if they are socially and economically integrated. This new grouping is called a **consolidated CA** and the component CAs are called **primary census agglomerations (PCAs)**.

Consolidated Census Metropolitan Area (Consolidated CMA)

A consolidated census metropolitan area (consolidated CMA) is a grouping of one **census metropolitan area (CMA)** and adjacent **census agglomeration(s) CA(s)** that are socially and economically integrated. An adjacent CMA and CA can be consolidated into a single CMA (consolidated CMA) if the total commuting interchange between them is equal to at least 35% of the employed labour force living in the CA. Several CAs may be consolidated with a CMA; each CMA-CA combination is evaluated for inclusion. For example, the consolidated Toronto CMA is composed of the Toronto PCMA and the PCAs of Georgina, Milton, Halton Hills, Orangeville and Bradford West Gwillimbury.

Consolidated Census Agglomeration (Consolidated CA)

A consolidated census agglomeration (consolidated CA) is a grouping of adjacent **census agglomerations (CAs)** that are socially and economically integrated. Adjacent CAs are consolidated into a single CA (consolidated CA) if the total commuting interchange between two CAs is equal to at least 35% of the employed labour force living in the smaller CA. Several CAs may be consolidated with a larger CA; each pair of CAs is evaluated for inclusion. For example, the consolidated Chatham CA is composed of the Chatham PCA and the Wallaceburg PCA.



Primary Census Metropolitan Area (PCMA)

A *census metropolitan area* that is a component of a *consolidated census metropolitan area* is referred to as a primary census metropolitan area (PCMA).

Primary Census Agglomeration (PCA)

A *census agglomeration* that is a component of a *consolidated census metropolitan area* or *consolidated census agglomeration* is referred to as the primary census agglomeration (PCA).

Census Subdivision (CSD)

Census subdivision is the general term applying to municipalities (as determined by provincial legislation) or their equivalent (for example, Indian reserves, Indian settlements and unorganized territories).

In Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the term also describes geographic areas that have been created by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provinces as equivalents for municipalities for the dissemination of statistical data.

Census Tract (CT)

Census tracts (CTs) are small geographic units representing urban or rural neighbourhood-like communities created in *census metropolitan areas* and *census agglomerations* (with an *urban core* population of 50,000 or more at the previous census).

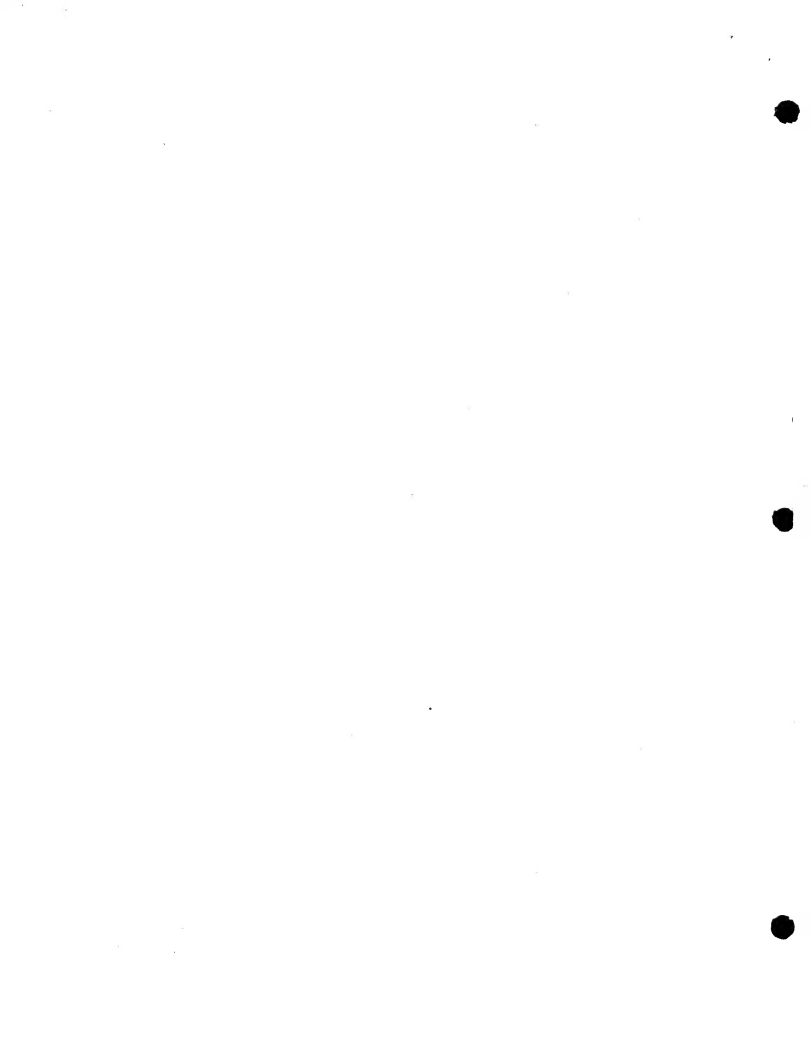
CTs are initially delineated by a committee of local specialists (for example, planners, health and social workers, educators) in conjunction with Statistics Canada. Once a census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA) has been subdivided into census tracts, the census tracts are maintained even if the urban core population of the CMA or CA subsequently declines below 50,000.

Coordinate System

A coordinate system is a mathematical method for specifying location. The coordinates can be spherical (latitude and longitude) or plane rectangular (such as Universal Transverse Mercator).

Digital Boundary Files (DBFs)

Digital boundary files (DBFs) are computer files that depict the official boundaries of standard census geographic areas. The boundaries sometimes extend beyond shorelines into water.



Digital Cartographic Files (DCFs)

Digital cartographic files (DCFs) are computer files that depict boundaries of standard census geographic areas which have been modified to follow shorelines and to include lakes.

Enumeration Area (EA)

An enumeration area (EA) is the geographic area canvassed by one census representative. It is the smallest standard geographic area for which census data are reported. All the territory of Canada is covered by EAs.

Federal Electoral District (FED)

A federal electoral district refers to any place or territorial area entitled to elect a representative member to serve in the House of Commons (source: *Canada Elections Act*, 1990). There are 295 FEDs in Canada according to the 1987 Representation Order and there are 301 FEDs in Canada according to the 1996 Representation Order.

Geocoding

Geocoding is the process of assigning geographic identifiers (codes) to map features and data records. The resulting geocodes permit data to be linked geographically. Statistics Canada's geocoding service links census households to small geographic units. This process makes it possible to produce census data tabulations for non-standard geographic areas such as provincial and municipal electoral districts, local planning areas and school districts.

Geographic Code

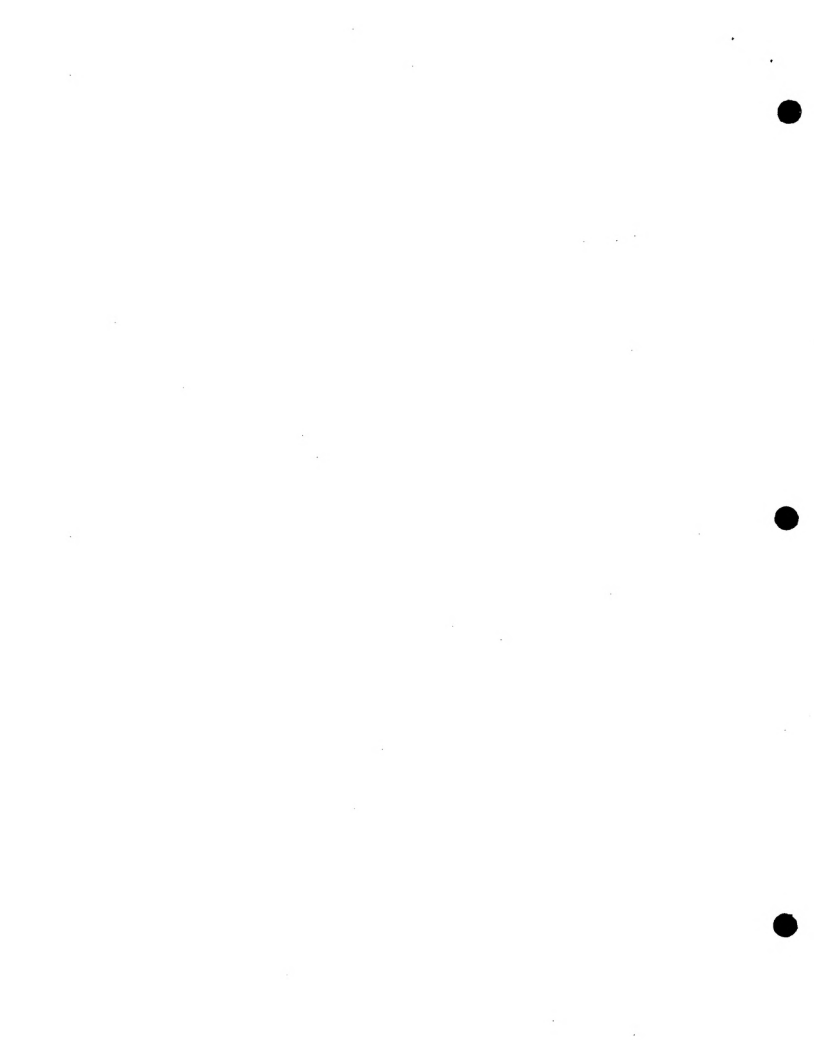
A geographic code is a unique number used to identify and access standard geographic areas for the purposes of data storage, retrieval and display.

Geographic Reference Date

The geographic reference date is a date determined by Statistics Canada for the purpose of finalizing the geographic framework for which census data will be collected, tabulated and reported. For the 1996 Census, the geographic reference date is **January 1, 1996**.

Map Projection

A map projection is both the process and result of transforming positions on the spherical surface of the earth onto a plane (flat) surface.



Province/Territory

Province and territory refer to the major political divisions of Canada. From a statistical point of view, they are a basic unit for which data are tabulated and cross-classified. The ten provinces combined with the two territories cover the complete country.

Reference Map

Census reference maps show the location of the geographic areas for which census data are tabulated and disseminated. The main information depicted includes the boundaries, names and codes of census geographic areas, and major physical and cultural features such as roads, railroads, coastlines, rivers and lakes.

Representative Point

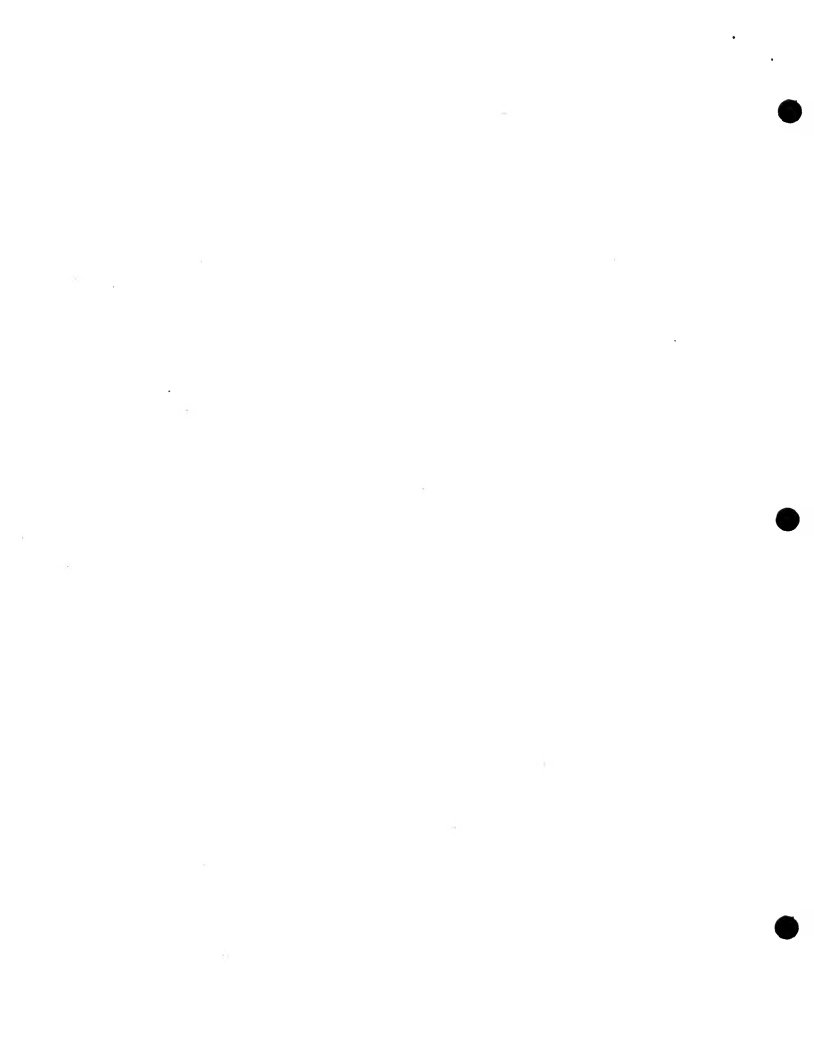
A representative point is a single point that represents a linear feature (*block-face*) or an areal feature (*enumeration area*). The point's location generally indicates either dwelling concentrations or centrality.

Standard Geographical Classification (SGC)

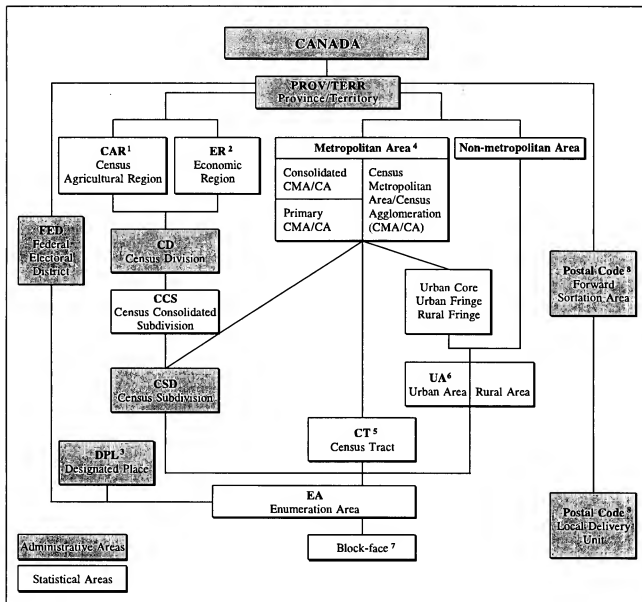
The Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) is Statistics Canada's official classification of geographic areas in Canada. The SGC provides unique numeric identification (codes) for three types of geographic areas. These are *provinces* and *territories*, *census divisions (CDs)* and *census subdivisions (CSDs)*. The three geographic areas are hierarchically related.

Street Network Files (SNFs)

The street network files (SNFs) are digital files representing the street network for most large urban centres in Canada. The files also contain other visible physical and cultural features (such as hydrography, railroads, pipelines) and attribute information (for example, street and hydrographic names, and address ranges for streets with assigned addresses).



Appendix A. Hierarchy of National, Metropolitan and Postal Code Geographic Units, 1996



¹ Census agricultural regions in Saskatchewan are made up of census consolidated subdivisions.

² Economic regions in Ontario are made up of municipalities (census subdivisions).

³ Currently there are no designated places in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.

⁴ Five CMAs/CAs cross provincial boundaries.

⁵ All CMAs and only CAs with urban core population of 50,000 or more at the previous census have census tracts.

⁶ Five UAs cross provincial boundaries.

⁷ Only in areas covered by street network files (SNFs).

⁸ The postal code is captured as provided by the respondent on all the questionnaires for 1996. Although shown and treated as part of the geography hierarchy, strictly speaking, it is not a geographic unit and, therefore, there is no exact relationship between postal codes and enumeration areas.

Appendix B. Geographic Units by Province and Territory, 1996

| Geographic unit | CANADA | | Nfld. | P.E.I. | N.S. | N.B. | Que. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. | Y.T. | N.W.T. |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|------|--------|
| | 1991 | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal electoral district (1987 RO*) | 295 | 295 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 75 | 99 | 14 | 14 | 26 | 32 | 1 | 2 |
| Federal electoral district (1996 RO*) | N/A | 301 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 75 | 103 | 14 | 14 | 26 | 34 | 1 | 2 |
| Economic region | 68 | 74 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Census division | 290 | 288 | 10 | 3 | 18 | 15 | 99 | 49 | 23 | 18 | 19 | 28 | 1 | 5 |
| Census division | 73 | 73 | 10 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 23 | 18 | 19 | - | - | - |
| Communauté urbaine | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| County | 60 | 60 | - | 3 | 18 | 15 | - | 24 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| District | 10 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| District municipality | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Metropolitan municipality | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Municipalité régionale de comté | 93 | 93 | - | - | - | - | 93 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Region | 7 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 5 |
| Regional district | 29 | 27 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27 | - | - |
| Regional municipality | 10 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| United counties | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Territory | N/A | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Census consolidated subdivision | 2,630 | 2,607 | 87 | 68 | 52 | 148 | 1,143 | 518 | 128 | 302 | 73 | 82 | 1 | 5 |
| Census subdivision ¹ | 6,006 | 5,984 | 381 | 113 | 110 | 283 | 1,999 | 947 | 298 | 970 | 467 | 713 | 35 | 68 |
| Designated place | N/A | 828 | 77 | - | 59 | 172 | - | 38 | 52 | 166 | 252 | 12 | - | - |
| Census agricultural region | 77 | 78 | 3 | - | 5 | 4 | 13 | 5 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 8 | - | - |
| Census metropolitan area | 25 | 25 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| Census agglomeration | 115 | 112 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 27 | 32 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 1 |
| Primary census metropolitan area | 12 | 11 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Primary census agglomeration | 21 | 22 | 1 | - | - | - | 6 | 11 | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| Census tract | 4,068 | 4,223 | 41 | - | 75 | 69 | 1,108 | 1,799 | 158 | 99 | 386 | 488 | - | - |
| Urban area | 893 | 929 | 44 | 7 | 38 | 38 | 228 | 265 | 43 | 63 | 102 | 97 | 2 | 6 |
| Enumeration area | 45,995 | 49,361 | 1,236 | 267 | 1,511 | 1,393 | 11,684 | 16,469 | 2,050 | 2,844 | 4,746 | 6,880 | 111 | 170 |
| Street network file (number of CSDs) | 342 | 344 | 2 | - | 3 | 16 | 114 | 113 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 77 | - | - |
| Block-face ² | 763,626 | 817,734 | 5,068 | - | 9,707 | 17,110 | 187,563 | 330,658 | 35,024 | 21,375 | 79,954 | 131,275 | - | - |
| Forward sortation area ³ | 1,368 | 1,477 | 32 | 7 | 58 | 44 | 383 | 515 | 63 | 45 | 137 | 187 | 3 | 5 |
| Postal code ³ | 652,826 | 680,910 | 7,073 | 2,737 | 18,864 | 16,144 | 175,885 | 244,909 | 22,821 | 20,778 | 64,530 | 105,801 | 864 | 504 |

Note: Underlined numbers indicate that those CMAs, CAs, PCMs and urban areas crossing provincial boundaries are counted in both provinces.

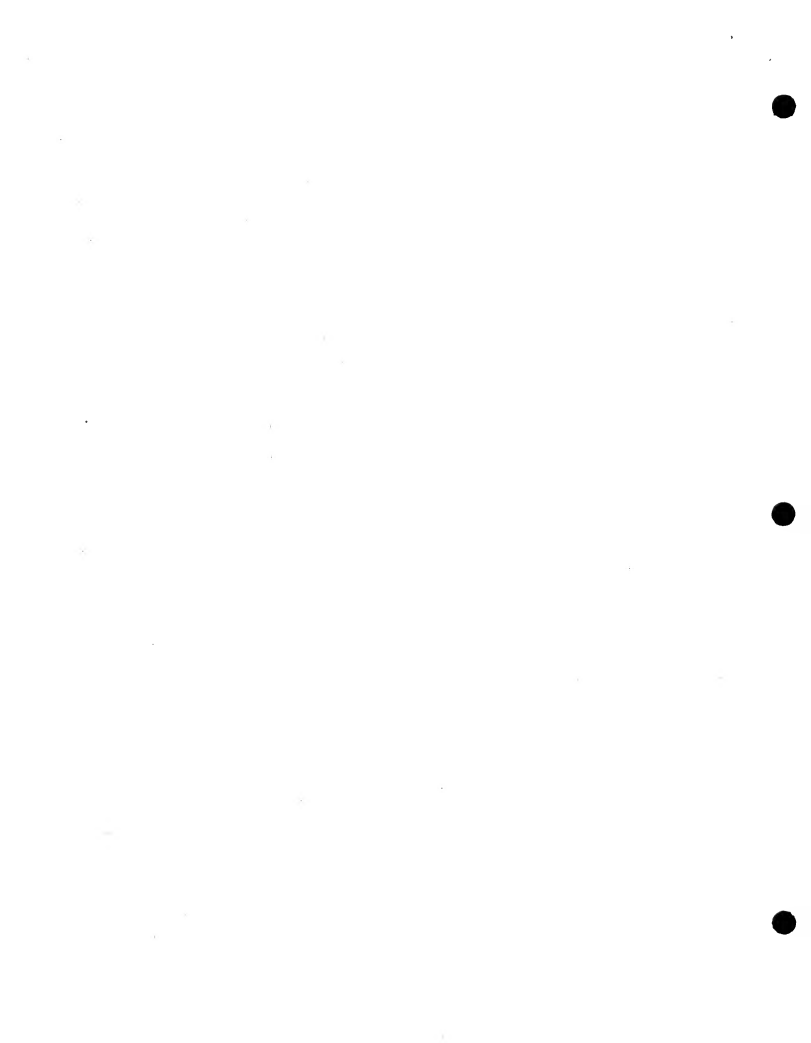
* Representation Order

Appendix C. Census Subdivision Types by Province and Territory, 1996

¹ For a list of census subdivision types, see Appendix C.

² Preliminary numbers.

³ Counts derived from the December 1991 and from the July 1996 Postal Code Conversion File.



Appendix C. Census Subdivision Types by Province and Territory, 1996

| | STP | NT | PE | NS | NB | QC | ON | MA | SA | AB | BC | YT | NWT |
|--|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| Census subdivision type | 5,984 | 381 | 113 | 110 | 283 | 1,599 | 947 | 298 | 970 | 467 | 713 | 35 | 68 |
| BOR Borough | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| C City - Cité | 145 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 51 | 5 | 13 | 15 | 43 | 1 | 1 |
| CC Chartered Community | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| CM County (Municipality) | 28 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28 | - | - | - | - |
| COM Community | 163 | 130 | 33 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CT Canton (Municipalité de) | 88 | - | - | - | - | 88 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CU Cantons unis (Municipalité de) | 8 | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| DM District Municipality | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 | - | - | - |
| HAM Hamlet | 36 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 34 | - |
| ID Improvement District | 10 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - |
| IGD Indian Government District | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| LGD Local Government District | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| LOT Township and Royalty | 67 | - | 67 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| M Municipalité | 557 | - | - | - | - | 557 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| MD Municipal District | 49 | - | - | 12 | - | - | - | - | 37 | - | - | - | - |
| NH Northern Hamlet | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | - | - | - | - | - |
| NT Northern Town | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| NV Northern Village | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | - | - | - | - | - |
| P Paroisse (Municipalité de) | 344 | - | - | - | - | 344 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PAR Parish | 152 | - | - | - | 152 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| R Indian Reserve - Réserve indienne | 996 | 1 | 4 | 24 | 19 | 30 | 140 | 77 | 120 | 88 | 487 | 4 | 2 |
| RC Rural Community | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| RGM Regional Municipality | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| RM Rural Municipality | 404 | - | - | - | - | - | 106 | 298 | - | - | - | - | - |
| RV Resort Village | 42 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 42 | - | - | - | - | - |
| S-E Indian Settlement - Établissement indien | 33 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 6 | - |
| SA Special Area | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| SCM Subdivision of County Municipality | 38 | - | - | 38 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SET Settlement | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 18 | - |
| SM Specialized Municipality | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| SRD Subdivision of Regional District | 71 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 71 | - | - | - |
| SUN Subdivision of Unorganized | 91 | 91 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| SV Summer Village | 54 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 54 | - | - | - | - |
| T Town | 685 | 156 | 7 | 33 | 28 | - | 147 | 36 | 145 | 111 | 14 | 3 | 5 |
| TI Terre inuite | 10 | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TP Township | 468 | - | - | - | - | - | 468 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TR Terres réservées | 9 | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UNO Unorganized - Non organisé | 152 | - | - | - | - | 112 | 20 | 11 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 5 |
| V Ville | 257 | - | - | - | - | 257 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| VC Village cri | 8 | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| VK Village naskapi | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| VL Village | 863 | - | - | - | 76 | 154 | 108 | 38 | 322 | 117 | 43 | 4 | 1 |
| VN Village nordique | 14 | - | - | - | - | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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Policy Manual, Policy on Informing Users of Data Quality and Methodology, Statistics Canada, April 7, 1992.

Statistics Canada, [1997]

1996 Census Dictionary. Ottawa: Industry Canada, 1997. 1996 Census of Canada. Catalogue number 92-351-XPE.

Statistics Canada, [1997]

Digital Boundary Files and Digital Cartographic Files, 1996 Census, Reference Guide. Catalogue number 92F0029XDE, 92F0030XDE and 92F0032XDE to 92F0040XDE.

Geography Products and Services

This section provides brief descriptions of Geography products and services related to the 1996 Census. For additional details, contact the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

General Reference Products

92F0085XCB GeoRef

GeoRef is a powerful data retrieval and tabular output tool with software and data on a CD-ROM. GeoRef allows users to explore the links between all standard levels of geography and to determine geographic codes, names, and population and dwelling counts. In addition to the standard census areas, GeoRef provides EA correspondence data (for 1996 census EAs and 1991 EAs) and an EA reference map listing that facilitates identification of appropriate EA reference maps.

Reference Maps

Reference maps identify census geographic areas and assist users in locating boundaries, allowing them to relate census data to actual physical locations. Over 7,500 reference maps are available for geographic areas that range in size from enumeration areas (the census collection unit) to federal electoral districts (Members of Parliament's ridings), from census tracts (neighbourhoods) to census agglomerations and census metropolitan areas (large urban centres), and from census subdivisions (municipalities) to census divisions (counties). Reference maps are available individually or as sets.

92F0087XPB Federal Electoral Districts/Enumeration Areas (FED/EA) Reference Maps (1987 Representation Order)

These reference maps show 1996 Census enumeration areas by federal electoral district. The federal electoral district boundaries are based on the 1987 Representation Order which was in effect on Census Day (May 14, 1996). These FED/EA maps are designed for the general reference of EA boundaries. For more specific identification of enumeration areas, users should refer to the more detailed EA Reference Maps for Large Urban (92F0090XPB), Small Urban (92F0088XPB) and Rural (92F0091XPB) areas. The FED/EA maps are reproduced on demand.

92F0090XPB Large Urban Enumeration Areas (EA) Reference Maps

These black and white EA reference maps cover all 25 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and the 18 census agglomerations (CAs) that are in the Census Tract Programme. Approximately 4,200 maps - generally one map per census tract - show enumeration area (EA) boundaries and codes on a background of detailed street networks and other visible features. Also shown on the maps are census tract, census subdivision, federal electoral district and CMA or CA boundaries. These maps are reproduced on demand. Package prices are available when all Large Urban (92F0090XPB), Small Urban (92F0088XPB) and Rural (92F0089XPB) EA Reference Maps for Canada or Provinces and Territories are purchased together.

92F0088XPB Small Urban Enumeration Areas (EA) Reference Maps

Approximately 870 reference maps cover smaller urban municipalities (census subdivisions) not in the Census Tract Programme. The maps depict enumeration area (EA) boundaries and codes. Federal electoral districts are also shown on these maps. The size and scale of the maps vary, depending on the area covered. These maps are reproduced on

demand. Package prices are available when all Large Urban (92F0090XPB), Small Urban (92F0088XPB) and Rural (92F0089XPB) EA Reference Maps for Canada or Provinces and Territories are purchased together.

92F0091XPB Rural Enumeration Areas (EA) Reference Maps

Approximately 2,400 maps depict enumeration area boundaries and codes in rural areas of Canada. Also shown are boundaries for census subdivisions, census divisions, federal electoral districts, census metropolitan areas and tracted census agglomerations. The maps, based on Natural Resources Canada's national topographic series, are at a scale of 1:50,000 or 1:250,000 for the 10 provinces and at a scale of 1:1,000,000 for Yukon Territory and 1:4,000,000 for Northwest Territories. These maps are reproduced on demand. Package prices are available when all Large Urban (92F0090XPB), Small Urban (92F0088XPB) and Rural (92F0089XPB) EA Reference Maps for Canada or Provinces and Territories are purchased together.

92F0089XPB Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions (CD/CSD) Reference Maps: Individual Maps

A total of 21 provincial maps showing the boundaries, names and codes for census divisions (areas such as counties and regional districts) and census subdivisions (such as cities, municipalities, towns, villages, other local municipal entities, townships and Indian reserves) are available for sale individually. The maps also show the boundaries for census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. Each province is covered by one to four maps, with scales ranging from 1:375,000 to 1:6,000,000. The maps have the same general look as in 1991, although they have been produced using computer-assisted technology from digital geographic databases. The reference information, including water bodies, major roads and railroads, comes from the Digital Chart of the World (DCW).

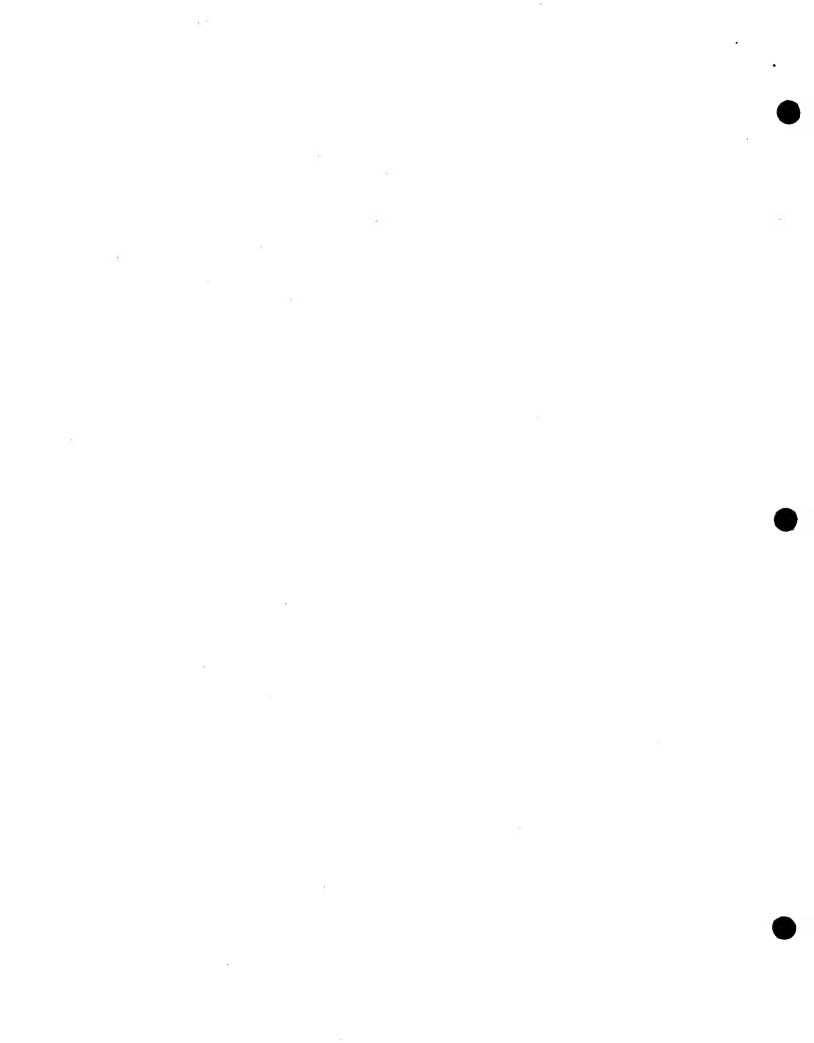
Note: The entire set of provincial maps are available in the publication, Standard Geographical Classification. Volume II (Catalogue number. 12-572-XPB). Also included in the publication are three maps of Canada at 1:10,000,000 scale, one showing census divisions, one showing economic regions, and one showing point locations of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations,

92-354-XPB Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts (CMA/CA/CT) Reference Maps

This publication includes reference maps of all census metropolitan areas (55 maps covering 25 CMAs) and census agglomerations with census tracts (29 maps covering 18 CAs). The maps show boundaries and names of the census tracts, census subdivisions, primary census metropolitan areas and primary census agglomerations which make up the CMAs/CAs, as well as the urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe. Also shown are rivers, lakes, railroad tracks, provincial boundaries and other significant features. The map scales range from 1:25,000 to 1:2,000,000. The publication also includes a Canada map (1:10,000,000 scale) showing point locations of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations in 1996.

92F0092XPB Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts (CMA/CA/CT) Reference Maps - Individual Maps

Individual reference maps for census metropolitan areas (55 maps covering 25 CMAs) and census agglomerations with census tracts (29 maps covering 18 CAs) are available. The maps show boundaries and names of the census tracts, census subdivisions, primary census metropolitan areas and primary census agglomerations which make up the CMAs/CAs, as well as the urban core, urban fringe and rural fringe. Also shown are rivers, lakes, railroad tracks, provincial boundaries and other significant features. The map scales range from 1:25,000 to 1:2,000,000.



Note: The entire set of maps is available in the publication *Census Metropolitan Areas, Census Agglomerations and Census Tracts. Reference Maps* (Catalogue number 92-354-XPB).

Population and Dwelling Counts

Population and dwelling counts from the 1996 Census are available in a variety of formats and geographic breakdowns. In addition to the publication and CD-ROM described below, population and dwelling counts are available in GeoRef (92F0085XCB) and the Block-face Data File (92F0026XDB).

93-357-XPB A National Overview. Population and Dwelling Counts

This publication provides population and dwelling counts established by the 1996 Census of Canada. The levels of geography covered are: provinces and territories, federal electoral districts (1987 Representation Order), census divisions, census subdivisions, designated places, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, urban and rural areas. The geographic boundaries of these areas are those that were in force on January 1, 1996 (geographic reference date for the 1996 Census of Canada). The publication also includes population and dwelling counts for forward sortation areas (first three characters of the postal code) as reported by census respondents on Census Day (May 14, 1996).

92F0086XCB Postal Code Counts

Postal Codes Counts is a new product for 1996 that contains population and dwelling counts for all six-character postal codes reported by respondents. The population and dwelling counts are provided by individual postal code, by forward sortation area (FSA - first three characters of the six-character postal code) and by province or territory. The data are provided with Windows™-based software that enables users to perform simple data manipulations such as searching the data set for specific postal codes, importing groups of postal codes for which counts are required and exporting groupings of postal codes. Documentation and reference material are contained in electronic form on the CD-ROM.

Digital Boundary Files and Digital Cartographic Files

Digital Boundary Files (DBFs) portray the official boundaries used for 1996 Census collection and, therefore, often extend as straight lines into bodies of water. In Digital Cartographic Files (DCFs), these boundaries were modified to follow the coastlines and shorelines on the perimeter of Canada's land mass, including major islands. The DCFs also include a separate map layer showing lakes and some rivers and estuaries. This "water" layer can be used for additional reference purposes when mapping or displaying the boundaries. DCFs provide a framework for thematic mapping and geographic analysis that are possible using commercially available geographic information systems (GIS) or other mapping software. DBFs may not be suitable for mapping or display where realistic shoreline is required. The DCFs are available by standard packages and prices; DBFs are available on request for the same price.

92F0029XDE Provinces and Territories Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Provinces and Territories Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The boundaries of the provinces and territories were generalised to meet the requirements of most desk-top mapping packages. Consequently, this product is not consistent with others in the series. The Provinces and Territories DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.



92F0030XDE Federal Electoral Districts (1987 Representation Order) Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Federal Electoral Districts (1987 Representation Order) Digital Boundary File and Digital Cartographic File were created by aggregating the component EA boundaries from the 1996 Census. They may differ slightly from the Digital Boundary File based on 1991 enumeration areas (92F0070XDB). The Federal Electoral Districts Digital Cartographic File is a new product and is available in two versions. The boundaries of the first version are consistent with all other levels of standard geography. A more generalised version is also available for small scale mapping of the country as a whole. The two versions of the FED DCF are available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0031XDE Federal Electoral Districts (1996 Representation Order) Digital Cartographic File

The Federal Electoral Districts (1996 Representation Order) Digital Cartographic File depicts the boundaries of the Federal Electoral Districts (FEDs) according to the 1996 Representation Order. Since this is not a standard level of geography for the 1996 Census, the cartographic file was created with a different methodology and, therefore, is not entirely consistent with other files in the series. Users should be aware that the FED boundaries used for the taking of the 1996 Census were based on the 1987 Representation Order. The 1996 representation order was proclaimed on January 8, 1996 and is in force on the first dissolution of Parliament that occurs at least one year after its proclamation. The Federal Electoral Districts (1996 Representation Order) DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0032XDE Census Divisions Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Census Divisions Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The Census Divisions DCF is available in two versions. The boundaries of the first version are consistent with all other levels of standard geography. A more generalised version is also available for small scale mapping of the country as a whole. The two versions of the Census Divisions DCFs are available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0033XDE Census Consolidated Subdivisions Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Census Consolidated Subdivisions Digital Boundary (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. Census Consolidated Subdivisions DCFs are available as standard packages for Canada and the provinces and territories.

92F0034XDE Census Subdivisions Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Census Subdivisions Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The Census Subdivisions DCF is available as a standard package for Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs) with census tracts.

92F0035XDE Census Metropolitan Areas/Census Agglomerations Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The 1996 Census Metropolitan Areas/Census Agglomerations Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The Census Metropolitan Areas/Census Agglomerations DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0036XDE Census Tracts Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

Users of the 1991 Census Tracts Digital Cartographic File will notice a major difference between the 1991 and the 1996 product. In 1991, all bodies of water were integrated with the boundaries on a single map layer. The 1996 boundaries follow the coastlines and shorelines on the perimeter of Canada's land mass, including major islands. Users can see the remaining shorelines (in-land bodies of water) by overlaying the separate "water" layer. The 1996 Census Tracts DCFs are consistent with all other levels of standard geography. This was not case in 1991. The Census Tracts DCFs are available as standard packages for Canada, the provinces, census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census tracts.

92F0037XDE Urban Areas Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Urban Areas Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. The Urban Areas DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0038XDE Designated Places Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Designated Places Digital Boundary File (DBF) and Digital Cartographic File (DCF) are two of a series of products that depict boundaries of standard geography levels. Designated places are a new standard geography level for 1996. The Designated Places DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0039XDE 1996 Census Forward Sortation Areas Digital Cartographic File

The 1996 Census Forward Sortation Areas (FSAs) Digital Cartographic File depicts FSA boundaries derived from postal codes captured from the 1996 Census questionnaires. By analysing the postal codes reported by census households, a single FSA was assigned to each enumeration area (most often the FSA reported by the largest number of census households). FSA polygons were formed by grouping enumeration areas. Therefore, the Census based FSA boundaries respect enumeration area boundaries. The 1996 Census Forward Sortation Areas DCF is available as a standard package for Canada.

92F0040XDE Enumeration Areas (EA) Digital Boundary File/Digital Cartographic File

The Enumeration Areas Digital Cartographic File (DCF) is available for the first time. In 1991, only the Digital Boundary File was available. The EA DCFs are available as standard packages for Canada, the provinces and territories and Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) and some Census Agglomerations (CA).

Digital Street Files

Geography Division maintains a street network database of Canada's large urban centres on an ongoing basis. While this database represents less than 1 % of Canada's land area, it accounts for 62% of Canada's population. Several products originate from this database including very detailed Street Network Files, less detailed Skeletal Street Network Files, and the Block-face Data File.

92F0024XDE Street Network Files (SNF)

The Street Network Files (SNFs) are digital files representing the street network for most large urban centres in Canada. The files also contain other visible physical and cultural features (such as hydrography, railroads, pipelines) and attribute information (for example, street and hydrographic names and address ranges for streets with assigned addresses). Streets and addresses are updated to reflect the information collected on Census Day - May 14, 1996. In

combination with the user's appropriate software, the Street Network Files are useful for route planning, delivery services and mapping. The SNFs are available as standard packages for Canada, all provinces but Prince Edward Island, and for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) and some Census Agglomerations (CA).

92F0025XDE Skeletal Street Network Files (SSNF)

The Skeletal Street Network Files (SSNF) are "thinned-out" Street Network Files consisting of cartographic reference features such as major streets (with street names but no address ranges) and some railway features used to define the census tract boundaries. The SSNFs are available as standard packages for Canada, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) and some Census Agglomerations (CA).

92F0100XDE Street Network and Feature Extension Files (SNFEF)

The Street Network and Extension Files (SNFEFs) are digital files that extend the coverage of the Street Network Files (SNFs) to the defined limits of the census metropolitan area / census agglomeration (CMA/CA). The SNFEFs contain all the features of the SNFs plus a road and feature network from the National Topographic Data Base (NTDB) extending from the SNF coverage to the CMA/CA limit. The NTDB based portion of the SNFEFs do not have address ranges.

SNFEFs cover a total of 29 centres: 26 CMAs and CAs that have partial SNF coverage, and 3 CAs with no SNF coverage.

Since standard boundary file products may not match the feature extensions in the SNFEF, adjusted boundary files are also available for clients wanting a complete CMA/CA package (see sections on Census Tracts DBF/DCF, Census Subdivisions DBF/DCF and Enumeration Areas DBF/DCF for specific information).

92F0026XDB Block-Face Data File (BFDF)

The Block-Face Data File (BFDF) contains 1996 Census population and dwelling counts for block-faces in urban centres covered by the Street Network Files (92F0024XDE). A block-face is generally one side of a city street between two consecutive intersections; it is also the smallest geographical unit available from Statistics Canada. The BFDF also links the block-face to all other levels of standard geography (enumeration areas and above) through geographic codes. The file includes street names with address ranges as well as co-ordinates for a point representing the approximate centre of each block-face. The BFDFs are available as standard packages for Canada and for large urban centres.

Postal Code Products

The postal code products described below use postal codes that are obtained regularly from Canada Post Corporation. Two other products listed above, Postal Code Counts (92F0086XCB) and 1996 Census Forward Sortation Areas Digital Cartographic File (93F0038XDE), are based on postal codes provided by respondents on census questionnaires.

92F0027XDB 1996 Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF)

The Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) provides a link between the six-character postal code and the standard 1996 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, municipalities, census tracts, etc.). It also provides the x,y co-ordinates for a point representing the approximate location of the postal code to support mapping. The PCCF is available as standard packages for Canada, the provinces and territories, and for large urban centres.

92F0027UDB 1996 Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) - Update

The Postal Code Conversion File (PCCF) provides a link between the six-character postal code and the standard 1996 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, municipalities, census tracts, etc.). It also provides the x,y co-ordinates for a point representing the approximate location of the postal code to support mapping. The PCCF is updated on a semi-annual basis. Updates released in July provide new postal codes as of January of the release year. Updates released in January provide new postal codes as of July of the previous year. Clients must purchase the Postal Code Conversion File (92F0027XDB) at the initial cost; then subsequent updated files may be purchased at the update rate. An additional discount on updates is given to PCCF update subscribers. The subscription will require that they pay in advance for at least one updated file per year until the new PCCF for the 2001 Census is released. The PCCF updates are available as standard packages for Canada and provinces and territories.

92F0028XDB Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (1996 Representation Order) File

The Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (1996 Representation Order) File (PCFRF) is a flat ASCII file which provides a link between the six character postal code and Canada's federal electoral districts (1996 Representation Order). A federal electoral district (FED) is any place or territorial area entitled to return a member of Parliament (MP) to serve in the House of Commons and is commonly referred to as a federal riding. The PCFRF is available as standard packages for Canada and for 5 regions - Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie Provinces and Northwest Territories, and British Columbia and Yukon Territory.

92F0028UDB Postal Codes by Federal Ridings (1996 Representation Order) File (PCFRF) - Update

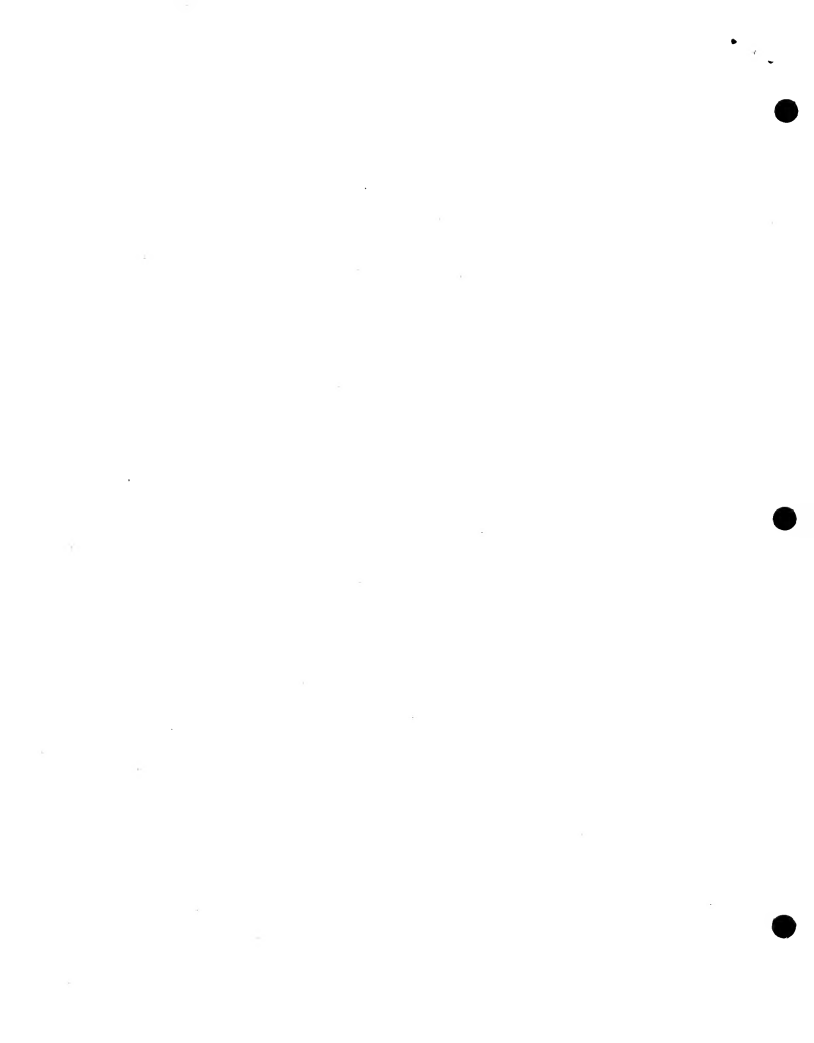
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Services**97C0005 Geocoding Service**

The Geocoding service allows users to define their own geographic areas of study (user defined areas or aggregations of standard census geographic areas) for census data tabulations. This custom geography is produced from an aggregation at the block-face level in large urban centres with Street Network File coverage, and at the enumeration level in small urban centres and rural areas. The user is thereby able to purchase census data for these custom areas. Cost estimates for this service will be provided based on the complexity of the request.

97C0006 Geography Custom Services

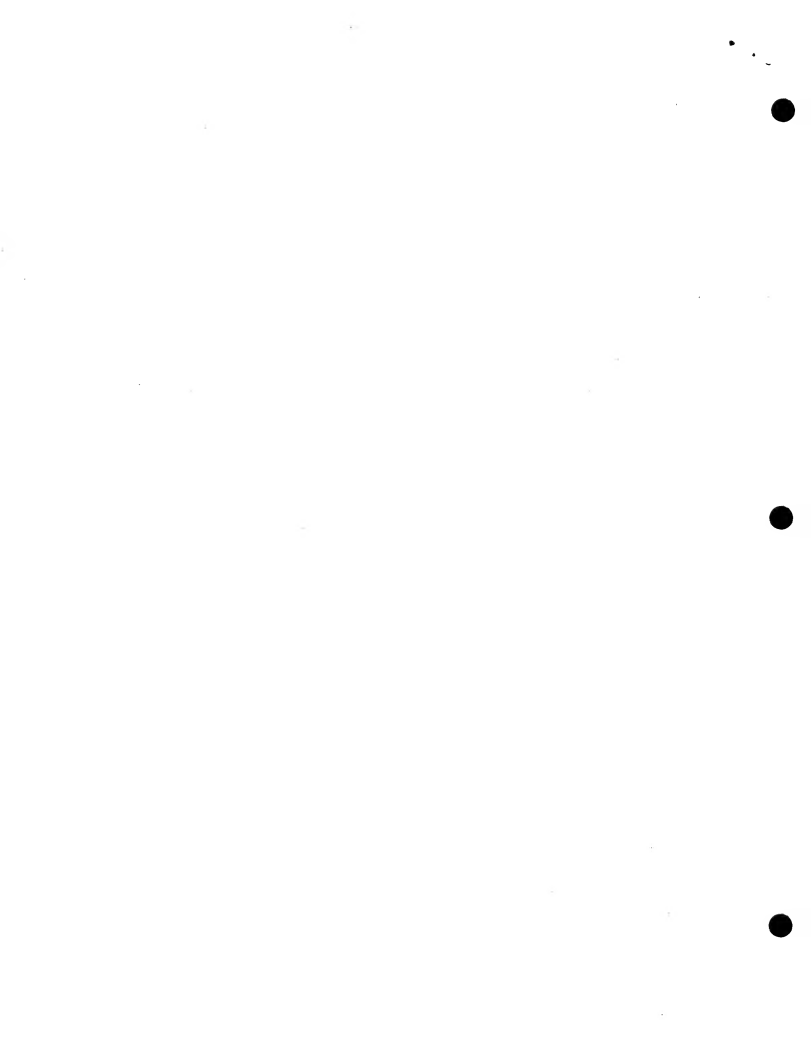
If the standard geography products do not satisfy a user's need, Geography Custom Services are available to produce non-standard geographic products by special request. Examples include alternative packaging of Digital Cartographic Files, special data retrievals, manipulations or merges using any of the geography computer files (postal codes, attribute



files, boundary files and Street Network Files). Cost estimates for this service will be provided based on the nature and complexity of the request.

97C0007 Geography Custom Mapping

Thematic maps and other custom maps may be produced as a special request. Cost estimates for this service will be provided based on the complexity of the request.



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